NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN B. RUSSELL, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1825. No. 34.

Original Communications.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.
Editor of the New England Farmer.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

Worcester, March 8, 1825.

Dear Sir,—In the "Farmer's Calendar," a valuable and well conducted department of your useful paper, you noticed (page 246) the opinions of scientific and practical men on the time and manner of selecting scions for grafting. As theories are valuable so far only as they are sustained by facts; and it being the duty of every one to communicate such information as he may possess, as may have a bearing upon any unsettled theory in question, I offer no apology for the few remarks and elucidations which I address to you on the subject.

From early life I have been conversant with grafting, not only on my own grounds, but occasionally in devoting my leisure to this pleasing exercise and amusement for the benefit of my friends and neighbours. March I have supposed the best month for taking the scions; and that part of the month, whether early or late, when the branch has acquired some lustre from the distension of the sap vessels, and the bud begins to be enlarged by renewed circulation. The precise time, however, whether earlier or later, I apprehend is not so material as the keeping of them in the condition they are cut to the time of using them. They are kept suspended in this state until the sap in the stock is in free motion. The growth of the preceding year is decidedly best; yet I have had recourse to an older twig on some special occasions, with success. I have been successful with scions cut about the time I used them. Before they are set, they should be a little exhausted of their moisture; but not enough to cause the vessels to collapse. In this state they more readily imbibe nourishment from the stock. They should be a little *hungry* when placed in a situation to *feed* from the juices of the stock. The succulent substance, of a quick growth, I reject, as too tender for the pressure of a close contact with the stock. The top-bud in a mature scion, if uninjured, need not be discarded, unless there be a supply of the *cuts* of the last year's growth, which, for reasons I shall offer, are preferable. My practice is—to sever the scion from the tree in the old wood, leaving enough, including the bulb which separates the two last years' growth, after being prepared for insertion, to form the wedge. The shoulder of the scion, which comes in close contact with the upper surface of the stock, is formed by cutting through the bark into the wood, near the upper part of the bulb. As the wood in this part is hard and more easily & neatly fitted to the cleft, and admits of stronger pressing without injury; and as the tubes are less rectilinear or parallel with each other, their orifices are more in contact with the circulation of the stock. Being in the practice of inserting two scions in a stock (for the purpose of doubling the chance of success, and for the more expeditiously and firmly covering the head of the stock) the curvature at the bulbs causing them to diverge; and particularly in a small stock, renders the process of inserting them more easy. In horizontal limbs, if the upper scion takes, its course is already determined, and it grows with less restraint. If both scions on a stock grow, it will readily be perceived which ought to remain.

A failure most commonly arises from one of two causes, or from both combined, either the scion is too much compressed by the stock, or by the composition which surrounds it. Three parts of garden loam to one of clay, made moist enough to be adhesive, liberally supplied and well secured will imbibe moisture; and when dry will not become hard. With this, or some other mild dressing, the head should be covered until a substitute is formed by new wood and bark. I may add another cause which retards or destroys the growth,—the undue length of the scion. The farther it extends from the stock, the more feeble is the circulation;—of course it is more liable to become shriveled and dried by exposure to the sun and atmosphere. If the extremity becomes so, it generally advances through the whole extent.

Your obedient servant,
O. FISKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Worcester, March 10, 1825.

Dear Sir,—Having noticed the account of an apple tree, of singular production, by Lovet Peters, Esq. published in your paper, I am induced to give a statement of one in my garden, which manifests a different, but perhaps a more unaccountable deviation from the known laws of the vegetative kingdom.

About thirty years ago, having but few trees, and desirous of a variety of fruit, I very injudiciously grafted them with different kinds.—In the tree in question I put the Sweet Winter russet, the Roxbury russet, and a Greening.—The two lowest limbs are the greening and sweet russet. The first three or four branches of the Sweet russet limb, from four to six feet from its insertion, have, I believe, invariably, since I first noticed it, perhaps twenty years since, produced a sweet apple; but resembling in colour, polish, shape, and size, the greening. Further removed from the greening limb, the apples are perfectly rough, dark skinned russets. The tree was prostrated in the September gale, in 1815. Before replacing it I lightened the branches to increase the chance of its living. Those which produced this change of fruit were cut away. Other shoots have appeared in their place, exhibiting the same peculiarity. If influenced by the *farina* of the greening, why should it be confined to particular branches? Many gentlemen have witnessed this curiosity; but no one has attempted to explain the cause.

Should the tree be in bearing the ensuing season, I will endeavour to give it a more minute description. If any thing more satisfactory appears, I shall take pleasure in communicating it. I am, Sir, respectfully Yours,
O. FISKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF MILLET.

Milton, March 7, 1825.

Mr Fessenden,—Having been requested to prepare for the New England Farmer a description of my crop of Millet, raised last year, I accordingly forward it to you with pleasure.

From the 10th to the 23d of June I sowed about 12 acres of Millet, at about 16 quarts per acre. About one third was on land planted the year before, and I think produced nearly 3 tons per acre; the other two thirds was on green-sward, ploughed and harrowed but a few days before being sown,—and on very light land without any manure on either. I had not much over one ton per acre on the green sward,—the land being so light that it did not bare more than two or three hundred of hay per acre. I mowed my Millet from the 1st to the 12th of September; and I found the tops of heads perfectly ripe and fit for seed.

I think Millet well worth the attention of Farmers in general, for horned cattle. I believe all cattle prefer it to any other fodder. But I think that hay for horses is better than Millet; but for horned cattle I should certainly prefer Millet.

Farmers who may wish to procure any Millet seed, will find a supply at French & Weld's, No. 713 Washington street, Boston.

Yours, with much respect,
N. DAVENPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

Salem, March 13, 1825.

Mr Fessenden,—In one of your late papers, I observed some remarks upon the subject of raising onions. The method of preparing the ground by him recommended, appears to me not the best. As far as I have had experience, the land should be ploughed about four inches in depth, and harrowed so as to make it very fine; the manure, which should always be a rich compost, should be ploughed in and thoroughly mixed; the land should then be rolled with a heavy roller to form a close bottom for the bulbs to form upon, and at the same time not so hard as to pervent the small roots of the plant from penetrating. The best onions and the largest crops are produced where the bulbs grow almost entirely on the top of the ground. After the ground has been rolled and before the seeds are sown the beds should be raked with a sharp iron rake, to prepare a finely pulverised drill for reception of the see; and after the seeds are sown, the drill should be pressed with a board and sufficient weight to bring the earth in close contact with the seed. Care should be taken in selecting seed, none should be sown but such as will be sure to vegetate, and it would be well if no more seed were to be sown than you would have plants to remain and grow in the drill. It will be superfluous to add that if you would have a good crop of onions, you must not permit a crop of weeds to grow in the same bed; they will not do well together. Yours respectfully,
I. TUCKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Newbury, March 14, 1825.

ON PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

"*I also will show mine opinion.*"

Dear Sir,—Having had the care of an orchard for several years, I will state what my practice has been in regard to *pruning* it.—I have been in the habit of doing it *every year*. This may be thought to be a great labor. But I believe it will be found to require less time to do it every year, at least until the trees have quite got their growth, than to do it only once in three or four years. An experienced man will go over them very fast, if it be done annually; whereas it will require much time to prune them carefully and properly, if it be done only at long intervals. Besides if the trees are thrifty and seldom pruned, large limbs must often be removed to the great injury of the tree. The wound very soon heals, if a small limb only is cut off; and by *pruning every year, it is not necessary to cut off any but small limbs.*

Many suckers too, or shoots growing up in the centre of the tree, will generally be found in thrifty orchards, which if suffered to remain will take a great deal of the sap which ought to go to nourish and enrich the fruit. Superfluous limbs also rob the fruit of just so much sap as they receive. If a tree is full of branches, the fruit cannot be rich. For this reason I wish to prune often, and prune close. I do not wish to have many limbs on a tree. Let the sun as well as air have free access if possible, to every branch. The fruit will then be *richer, larger, fairer, and more abundant.*

It will be richer. An apple from the south side of a tree will be richer than one from the north side of it, unless it come fairly to the sun. And even that side of an apple which is most exposed to the sun, will be richer then the opposite side of the *same* apple.

That *the fruit will be larger and fairer*, I think every one will believe. This being the case, even if it were less abundant, there would be no real loss in the *value* of the fruit. But so far as my experience goes, it will be more abundant. One large apple will fill as much space as two small ones; and though there be fewer branches on a tree, those branches will produce much more fruit then they would do, if they were crowded. Besides, if the branches are kept thin the tree will be likely to *bear every year.* This is actually the case with most of those of which I have had the care, and with those in the vicinity that have been treated in a similar manner.

Some people seem to think that engrafted trees do not need pruning, or at least they cannot bear to take branches from trees, which they value so much—just like many a foolish parent, who cannot bear to correct his child when he needs correction, because it will be painful to his own feelings, or gives temporary pain to the child. I would prune the tree and correct the child, for the very reason that I did value them, and should best show by this salutary training, my sense of their value. Neither the child nor the tree, when in a great measure left to itself will attain to that grace and comeliness,—will be so useful or so much prized,—as if the firm, yet tender hand of discipline, were faithfully applied. The remark too in regard to frequency of pruning, may be as applicable in one case as in the other, and the evil consequences of long neglect as strikingly manifest.

I think it best to prune in *May* or *June*. I generally use a fine saw to remove limbs. I have not found any difficulty on account of the slipping of the bark. If the limb to be taken off be somewhat large, apply the saw to the *under side first* a little. The stump of the limb may be smoothed with a pocket knife, if it be necessary and be desired.

When suckers are removed, they are very apt to sprout again. When they are only a few inches in length, they may be very easily pulled or rubbed of with the hand. If so treated, I believe they are less likely to shoot out again.

Yours, &c. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Worcester, March 11, 1825.

Mr Fessenden,—As an evidence that *pruning* trees does not *destroy* them, according to the opinion of a writer published in your paper of Feb. 11, permit me to state a fact within my personal knowledge and daily view.

A large *landholder* in this town caused to be set out, or otherwise has growing, in the interior of his ground, on the borders of it, near the highway, for a mile in extent, the buttonwood, the ash, the maple, the "white oak," the pine, the butternut, and the walnut, with a goodly number of *poplars*, which he keeps shorn of their branches to a mere tuft on their summit. Among the "white oaks," is a large number from 15 to 24 *inches* in diameter, which for many years has not borne a limb within as many *feet* from the ground. They all appear flourishing, and increase in *bulk* and *stature*. If *pruning* would have *killed them*, they would have been converted to fuel long ago. Of his "apple trees," I can say nothing, as they are yet in a state of minority. Other fruit trees he has none, being unwilling to incur expense to gratify the *birds and boys*, disregarding the only sure way of tasting them himself, by having such an abundance as *will supply them first.* I can say, however, of my own "apple" and other fruit trees, that they sustain an annual and liberal pruning, in vigorous and improved health. Yours, with regard,

AN ARBORIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Shrewsbury, March 12, 1825.

Mr Fessenden,—I have had the pleasure of frequent trips on the Ohio river. It is a received opinion among the watermen, that every species of river craft, from the humble skiff to the proud steam boat, makes greater progress in the night than in the day. This is true, whether the boat be ascending or descending the stream—whether it be propelled by steam or any other power, or float like an ark on the water. Be the wind or weather as it may, moonlight or starlight or clouds, the boat makes greater headway by night than by day.

This fact is submitted for the aid of those who are investigating the cause of water-mills' doing more work by night than by day.

Your obedient servant,

W.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

FOR THE N. E. FARMER.

THE MOON.

Many people attribute a singular degree or kind of influence to the Moon. Whimsical notions are common in every neighbourhood, and bring, I fear, some correct opinions into contempt.

From the great influence which the Moon is acknowledged to have on the earth, its inhabitants, and its productions, it is reasonable to infer that its influence is felt in some things, where the influence remains *to be discovered and acknowledged.*

The Moon is acknowledged to govern the tides, raising them twice in each day.

One half of the human family, once in each Moon, are statedly sensible of a constitutional affection of the body.

In the months of May, June and July, oak trees in the new of the moon, will readily part with their bark; when in the *old* of the same Moon, the bark will adhere closely. I attach much importance to this fact, and refer the reader to any man who is in the habit of peeling tanners' bark, for its confirmation. I have myself some experience, and find that bark does not peal best on the first days of the New Moon, but a little before the full of the Moon: and that it will not peel at all in the last quarter of the Moon; but will start off very easily again in the next Moon following.

Lunatics are so called, because their wandering of reason is greater or less according to the stage of the Moon.

It is an opinion well received in many parts of the United States, that some horses which are well at one time of the Moon, are uniformly quite blind at another.

Many people of good sense prefer to plant vines at one season of the Moon, and roots at another: as peas in the new, and carrots in the old of the Moon.

Others pick their geese in the new of the of the Moon, because in the old of the Moon only, they think they find pin feathers full of blood.

Many experienced farmers make it a point to cut brush in the old of the Moon in August.

Others fell their chesnut in the old of the winter Moon, (preferring Feb.) to prevent its disagreeable snapping. What is the cause I know not, that some chesnut snaps very much, and other chesnut very little.

Travelling south a few years since through Connecticut in the last days of the Moon in the middle of Nov. I observed no signs of butchering. But the first day of the New Moon brought me through Duchess County, N.Y.; there, that day, a great and universal slaughter of pork and beeves was commenced. It was carried on with remarkable spirit, on the west side of the Hudson and through New Jersey, in the days following; and distinct traces of fresh blood and bristles were plainly discoverable quite into the heart of great Pennsylvania.

Many farmers and most mothers pay some attention to "the sign." I confess this appears to me exceedingly whimsical, and insufferable, were it not almost universal.

Very many have signs and times of their own for various kinds of farm work, which signs and

times are regulated by the Moon. So numerous, various, and oftentimes ridiculous, are these that every observance of the kind is neglected by the learned, and is despised. But it is vain to despise what the multitude reverence. The wise pay attention to the customs of the people and select from them the good, and reject the evil.

Let memoranda of times and of work be faithfully kept, and this shapeless and uncomely mass of observances will at length be reduced to order and beauty.

Shrewsbury, March 7, 1825.

To show the difference between raw corn and corn meal cooked, as food for hogs.

Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fire-side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economizing hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had since the first of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal, made into good thick mush—two pigs of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. This seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weighs from twenty-eight to thirty-three pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days—The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time.—Here is a saving of one half the corn.—I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."—*American Farmer.*

Advantage in sowing Peas in Circles instead of straight Rows.

It is a great error in those persons who sow the rows of tall growing peas close together.—It is much better in all those sorts, which grow six or eight feet high, to have only one row, and then to leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide for onions, carrots, or any crops which do not grow tall.

The advantages which will be derived are, that the peas will not be drawn up so much, be stronger, will flower much nearer the ground, and in wet weather can be more easily gathered without wetting you.

But instead of sowing peas in straight rows, if you will form the ground into circles of three feet diameter, with a space of two feet between each circle in a row thirty feet long, you will have six circles of peas each nine feet; in all, fifty four feet of peas instead of thirty, on the same extent of ground.

If you want more than one row of circles, leave a bed of ten or twelve feet before you begin another.

For the very tall sorts, four feet circles will afford more room for the roots to grow in, and care must be taken, by applying some tender twigs, or strings, to prevent the circles from joining each other.

This method is equally applicable for scarlet beans.—*English publication.*

When to plant Annual and Perennial Flowers.

Many kinds of annuals and perennials, sown in March and the beginning of April, will be fit for transplanting about the end of May, and may either be planted in patches about borders, or in beds, as fancy shall direct. Of these, the kinds improved by transplanting, are, amaranthuses, China asters, columbines, French, and African marigolds, foxgloves, holly hocks, India pinks, love-lies-a-bleeding, mallows, mignionette, prince's feather, scabious, stocks, sun flowers, sweet williams, wall flowers, and others.—They should be planted out in a showery time, if possible, or otherwise be frequently watered, till they have struck root.—*Ibid.*

Improper treatment of plants.

The practice of placing flats or saucers under plants, and feeding them by the roots, that is, pouring the water continually into these dishes, and never on the earth at top, is highly improper. The water should always be poured on the surface of the earth, that it may filter completely through it, to the benefit and refreshment of the fibres.—*Ibid.*

In January last, there was a dreadful explosion in a coal mine at Middleton, in England, which killed 23 workmen on the spot and wounded several others. Some of the bodies were shockingly mangled; others appeared to have perished by suffocation. The accident was occasioned by one of the miners taking off the top of his safety lamp.

Adventures of a pound of Cotton.—The following history of the progress of a pound of Cotton, copied from an English paper, is not only a proof of the importance of the trade, but exhibits in the strongest light the value of human industry, and the power of the mind applied to material objects. In the first place, the wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn: from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was next sent to Ayrshire, where it was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was handsewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent by coach to London. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years, from the time it was packed in India until, in cloth, it arrived at the merchant's warehouse, in London, whither it must have been conveyed at least 10,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced two thousand per cent.

Mr. Strickland, the celebrated architect of Philadelphia, is about to leave this country for England, to obtain every kind of information connected with public improvement, which his enquiring and enlarged mind can glean from the experience of the engineers and public contractors of that country. This mission of Mr. Strickland, it is understood, is undertaken entirely at the expence of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting Internal Improvement.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, of the most approved sorts.

The Proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 44, State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him.

Persons who intend to procure a supply of trees the ensuing spring, are invited to call on the agent *at an early period*, as their orders will be executed more to their satisfaction than if deferred until the healthiest trees have been selected. Feb. 4.

FOR sale at this Office, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The Ruta Baga seed is from superiour roots, from seed not two years since from Sweden. Feb. 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	104	106 00
pearl do.		104 00	106 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 05	1 12
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 00	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,		7	8
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush		85
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 37	5 50
Genessee,		6 00	6 12
Rye, best,			3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	62
Corn		47	48
Barley		50	
Oats		29	30
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		9	11
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 50
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00	16 50
navy, mess, do.		13 50	14 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 00	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		27	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		7	8
VEAL,		4	8
MUTTON,		5	9
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		13	18
lump, best,		15	20
EGGS,		12	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		60	65
POTATOES,		37	50
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	20 00

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM MR CHAUMONT'S ADDRESS.

[*Continued from page* 260.]

We will notice a declaration which requires our full confidence and assentiment, when we consider it is pronounced by the distinguished statesman, who received and deserved the greatest proof of confidence and regard from the United States.* He considers the advancement of Agriculture as the primary object of national prosperity. You will no doubt regret as much as I do the circumstances which prevented him from answering more fully my several inquiries relative to the Agricultural Societies in Virginia. We see however that in that State they had generally a valuable effect, in exciting attention and emulation on subjects of rural economy, and in circulating instruction on them.

The State of Pennsylvania having more analogy with ours, by its climates and productions, you will be more struck by what can be told to you of the results of the institutions of their agricultural Societies, and you will feel more the whole extent of the respect we owe to the assertions of the venerable president of the Philadelphia society for promoting Agriculture,† when I observe to you, that it is the oldest institution of that kind in the U. States. He tells us "the visible marks of emulation and improvement appear in every quarter of our country. They are in their nature progressive and do not appear like the fancied works of magic. In our State (our parent Society excepted) agricultural associations have but recently been formed, but the prospects are highly encouraging." You will notice that he is astonished that I could make him questions about the usefulness of agricultural societies.—Indeed, I must confess, his wonder appears to me the more natural when I reflect he knows that I have been an eye witness to, and followed at different epocha, the beneficial effects of that society of which I feel much honoured to be a member. Had he not been prevented by his modesty, he could have quoted one single fact which alone must stamp upon all such institutions in the United States, the character of great usefulness. I mean the introduction of gypsum into this country. Before it was brought into use, I had witnessed in travelling from New York to Philadelphia the deplorable sterility of the land almost on all sides, and in penetrating into the most settled parts of the two States I had been constantly lamenting the wretched condition to which generally such a fine country had been reduced by an improvident way of tilling the earth, which had quite exhausted the primitive soil. The inhabitants could see no other way to avoid the fast approaching misery than to emigrate with their increasing families to a remote wilderness.—When gypsum was introduced among them, the word *forced* would carry a more correct idea of the manner it found its way among the farmers. At last it was almost generally adopted in the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It operated like a miracle.

The exhausted field, and the barren hills, soon converted into fine meadows or rich fields of grain, rendered courage to the farmer, and changed entirely his deplorable fate into a most desirably good one. Instead of a vain attempt to describe the effects I have witnessed of such a wonderful change, let me repeat here some of the expressions which an eloquent orator made use of when he was speaking on that subject to a respectable and numerous audience to which I was present in Philadelphia.

"Spacious and substantial barns were provided for these abundant products and increasing stocks, and dwelling houses, abounding in every convenience soon followed.

"With this new order of improvements, a new race of people seemed to spring up, for hope and animation had succeeded to general despondence.

"I do not envy that man who can survey such a scene without emotion.

"I hold that patriotism cheap which would swell at the recollection of a bloody triumph, and slumber over an almost new creation, which redeems a people from despair, and spreads smiling plenty over the land."

But it was not, however, without a great deal of difficulty to encounter and constant exertions to destroy deeply rooted prejudices, that the Society of Philadelphia caused this wonderful melioration in the fortune and comfort of the people. Its members encouraged by the example of their worthy president, who was the first promoter of the measure, had not only to make repeated experiments, whose results they were giving to the public, but yet to offer generous rewards to those who would repeat them in their fields.

It is not in the power of the best calculator to give us an exact valuation of the immense benefit which the use of the gypsum has caused to the United States. However, where I admired this wonderful change, and wished to set a value to the advantage which the two States alone had reaped by this most happy innovation in the improvement of its soil, I was struck with the immense gain to the community. It made then the impression on my mind, and nothing has changed it since, that the amount of the sales by Congress of the whole land of one of the most fertile States was far from being adequate to the sum which could be calculated to have been produced to the community by the increase of the produce and of the value of the land improved by gypsum in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The letters of the eloquent President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society* will probably make a deeper impression upon your minds than the others, as a great many of you have been farmers in the State of Massachusetts previous to, and during the establishment of the Societies to which he alludes, and as they have been instituted so much earlier than those of this State, they have had a sufficient time to be tested by the results of repeated experiments. Let us notice only some of those results. Improvements in Agricultural Implements, in all animals, in the selection of seed, excitement among all descriptions of citizens, incalculable means of enjoyment and comforts from the extension of household manufactures. The resources of the country have been increased at least 50 per cent. The tillage products have augmented equally. The legal process diminished of one half. Money placed more in the reach of the common people—undertakings in manufactures enabled to be commenced and prosecuted successfully—a far wider field opened for female labour and enterprize—the pursuit of Agriculture considered as the most permanent object of regard and general confidence. At no period useful knowledge and good morals have so much distinguished the age. Lastly, the great secret of making a nation distinguished, which is to adopt that system which will call into action the greatest quantity of industry, and give it the most beneficial direction, is now in successful operation.

You will observe that the multiplied advantages resulting from the Agricultural Societies in that State are so extensive, and rapidly increasing, that their legislature has bestowed upon them the most evident marks of their disposition to encourage them by generous grants for the present and other years to come, and this without opposition, and as a measure of course. The grants may amount to $600 to each Society. This is not the offspring of a momentary enthusiasm--the measure is not dictated by the simple desire of making an experiment upon contemplated, but doubtful advantages, for the welfare of the people—nay, gentlemen, these important institutions are adopted by a reflecting, economical, and most judicious part of the people of these United States, after a steady trial of several years, and a scrutinous examination of the merits and demerits of these institutions. But this is not all they will do for the encouragement of agriculture. You will soon see them, not only creating patent farms, but yet, considering that agriculture is a science as well as an art, its principles will be taught in some of their most frequented schools; and it may become as it ought to be, the leading trait in the education of the youth. I am not less confident in the good sense and intelligent mind of the people of this, our State, and I trust we will not be long behind our neighbours in the most patriotic and advantageous institutions for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Now, gentlemen, if we have reference to the information contained in the letters relative to our State, we find in all, except one, (which we must notice also hereafter) a firm opinion that these agricultural societies have been of great advantage.

You will remark particularly that: The excitement has contributed to improve the condition of the people, but not to the extent desired. The products of domestic manufactures are much improved in quality and quantity.

The Agriculture of the county has experienced a very great improvement since the formation of the Society, both by partisans and opposers. The quality of produce has been increased double. The emulation excited has been of great service both as respects agriculture and domestic manufactures. The Ladies have in a particular manner displayed a very laudable ambition. A goodly number entertain ardent wishes that this system, adopted and prosecuted with so much advantage to the great interest of this State, should not be abandoned. The employment of husbandry has certainly become more honourable than it was formerly considered to be: almost every pro-

* James Madison, late President. † Judge Peters.

* Thomas Gold, Esq.

fessional gentlemen is making many experiments in farming.

Our laws for the promotion of agriculture have by dint of patronage carried the art much beyond the point which natural and unassisted progress would have reached, so that national comfort and national wealth have been postively increased by the establishment of agricultural societies. In this county it has already produced admirable results in the arrangement of farms, &c. &c. Valuable animals have been spread through the neighbourhood. The patronage of the State has given respectability to Agriculture as a vocation.

[*To be concluded next week.*

From Deane's New England Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT.

This is not the mere use, and occupying of lands as the word is very improperly used, but implies *such* an employment of them as shall constantly render them profitable to the occupant. If lands are so inferiour in their natural qualities and productiveness, as *not* to return to the cultivator a reasonable profit for his labour, rent, and interest, it would be better to abandon them either altogether, or to bestow more labour and manure on a part of them, leaving the residue for a scanty pasture for their cattle and sheep. Perhaps the greatest errour into which our farmers too often fall is the attempt to cultivate too much land even when it is good—but the errour is still greater when the lands are of inferiour quality. The practice of cropping their lands, till they will no longer yield sufficient to pay the expense of culture, is perhaps the source of the poverty of many farmers. Nothing can be more pernicious than the custom of exhausting lands, and then leaving them to recruit by neglect, and permitting them to bear such weeds, and exhausting plants, as any soil, however impoverished, will furnish. The European mode of fallowing, which consists of repeated turnings of the soil, enriched by the weeds, which spring up spontaneously upon the ground so abandoned is perhaps the most judicious course; but it is doubted, whether in a country like our own, in which the lands of the first quality, are not yet exhausted, and are more than competent to supply all the wants of our own population, and all that other nations will take at a price, which will return the expense of labour and capital can be advantageous. It would seem, therefore, to be the evident policy of our farmers to cultivate no more land than what they can attend to thoroughly, and instead of spreading their labours over large tracts, no one acre of which on computation yields a fair remuneration for their toil and capital, that they should confine themselves to smaller portions, and cultivate these with spirit and intelligence.

To apply these general remarks, suppose a farmer, possessed of one hundred acres of sandy or gravelly land, and to own 10 or 20 head of cattle. It is scarcely to be believed that on a farm of such a size, there should not be ten or fifteen acres of meadow ground, or of richer soil. If he would devote all his manure from his cattle to his best lands—if instead of reaping 10 or fifteen bushels of rye, or 25 or 30 bushels of Indian corn to the acre, he would apply all his manure carefully preserved, and intelligently increased by all the substances, calculated to make a compost heap, to 10 acres of the best part of his land, he would be able to gather 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 bushels of carrots, as many of Swedish turnips, and 150 bushels of Indian corn on his ten acres of cultivated land. Can it be doubted that his stock would be better fed, his family better supplied, his net income from articles sold from his farm much more increased, than if he should persevere in the old system of raising rye at the rate of 15 or 20, or corn at the rate of 35 bushels to the acre? We only ask that the experiment should be tried—but above all that the culture of roots, and the increase of manure should be attempted for only a few successive years. We have no fear that this system would be ever afterwards abandoned.

In ascertaining the composition of sterile soils with a view to their improvement, any particular ingredient which is the cause of their unproductiveness, should be particularly attended to; if possible they should be compared with fertile soils in the same neighbourhood, and in similar situations. If a barren soil contains salts of iron, or any acid matter it may be improved by quick lime. If there be any excess of lime or chalky matter, sand or clay should be applied. Where there is too much sand—clay, marle, or vegetable matter is required. Peat makes a good manure for a sandy soil. The improvement of peats, bogs, or marsh lands must be commenced by draining.

The materials necessary for the purpose of improving soils are seldom far distant: sand is generally found beneath clay, and clay often beneath sand. Peat and bog earth are commonly to be obtained in the neighbourhood of gravel and sand.

Swamp land, after being drained, may often be improved by quick lime, which is sometimes better than paring and burning, as by the latter process much vegetable matter, capable of being converted into manure is dissipated and lost.

I would entreat farmers to consider that the cost of raising a poor crop, one time with another, is nearly as much as that of raising a large one. There is the same expended in fencing—the same tax paid—the same quantity of seed sown—the same almost expended in ploughing, as rich land ploughs so much more easily than poor, as to make up for the extra number of ploughings in a course of tillage. I may add, there is the same or more labour in thrashing. An attention to these things is enough to convince any one of the great importance of endeavouring to improve crops by a more spirited and rational husbandry.

If a farmer think he cannot afford to lay out a farthing more on the tillage of an acre, than he has been accustomed to do, let him be intreated to save a little in fencing, and so enable himself to do it, leaving out some of his lands that bring little or no profit, and pay taxes for a less quantity of land in tillage; or let him turn some of his tillage land to grass; and lay out the same quantities of labour and manure on a third less land in tillage. Lands in tillage might thus be made profitable; and more so than many are ready to imagine.

It has often been observed, that those farmers in this country who have the fewest acres, commonly get the best living from their farms. It is doubtless, because their lands are under better cultivation. And some have taken occasion to remark, that our farmers are ruined by the great plenty of land in their possession. Though this remark is just, I can see no reason why it should continue to be so, any more than that being rich should necessarily make a man poor. What need has that man who possesses 300 acres, to destroy the wood, or clear the land, as they call it, any faster than he can make use of the soil to the best advantage? What need has he to be at the expense of enclosing more than his neighbour does, who has only one hundred acres, while he has no more ability or occasion for doing it? Or to pay taxes for more acres in grass or tillage? It is a foolish and ruinating ambition in any one, to desire to have a wide farm, that he may appear to be rich, when he is able to give it only a partial and slovenly culture.

If such improvements as are possible, and even easy were made in the husbandry of this country, many and great advantages would be found to arise. As twice the number of people might be supported on the same quantity of land, all our farming towns would become twice as populous as they are likely to be in the present state of husbandry. There would be, in general, but half the distance to travel to visit our friends and acquaintance. Friends might oftener see, and converse with each other. Half the labour would be saved in carrying corn to mill, and produce to market; half the journeying saved in attending courts; and half the expense in supporting government, and in making and repairing roads; half the distance saved, in going to the smith, the weaver, clothier, &c.; half the distance saved in going to public worship, and most other meetings; for where steeples are four miles apart, they would be only two or three. Much time, expense, and labour, would on these accounts be saved; and civilization, with all the social virtues, would, perhaps, be proportionably promoted and increased.

Nothing is wanting to produce these, and other agreeable effects, but a better knowledge of, and closer attention to, matters of husbandry, with their necessary consequences, which would be a more perfect culture, a judicious choice of crops, and change of seeds, and making every advantage of manures.

The culture of Cotton is fast extending in Virginia; and not far from Richmond some planters are turning their attention to it, and cultivate from twenty to one hundred acres per year.

The whole number of passengers, including Americans, that have arrived in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to 9560.

A letter from Sweden says, that during the hurricane storms of November, no fewer than 40,000 trees were overthrown in the great Forest of Ocrebro.

It has been resolved that the next exhibition of Domestick Manufactures at Washington shall take place on the last Tuesday in November next, and that similar exhibitions shall be made at the first session of each succeeding Congress.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1825.

*** Several valuable communications and other articles are deferred this week; among them remarks on the cultivation of Pastel or Woad, by Gen. DEARBORN —"Etanes"—"P"—"L.W.B." &c.

Farmer's Calendar.

ON THE CULTIVATION AND USES OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

We have frequently been requested by friends and correspondents to give some account of the culture and uses of this valuable root, which has not so generally been introduced as an article of field husbandry as the interests of the husbandman require. We will, therefore, state such particulars relating to this subject as we think will prove most useful, and are derived either from personal observation, or what we esteem to be good authority.

The soil for this root should be in good tilth, well manured, and made fine with the plough and harrow, or scarifier to a good depth. John Hare Powel, Esq. Corresponding Secretary to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, whose zeal and science in agriculture are alike honourable to himself and beneficial to the community, in giving an account of his mode of cultivating this crop, [see N. E. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 276]says, "the soil had been very deeply ploughed, and stirred by Beatson's scarifier; the manure was after ploughed nine inches under the surface; the scarifier having been again applied, the roller and harrow were used to produce the tilth." The "land had not received more manure than is usually given to potatoe crops in this country." The soil on which Messrs Tristram & Henry Little raised their premium crop for 1824 [see N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 212] is a clay loam. In 1823, about three fourths of the same was sowed with onions, and manured with about 8 cords of compost manure to the acre. The other quarter was sowed with wheat without manure. In the fall of 1823 there were about 10 cords of compost manure drawn on the lot, and put in a heap. Most of the said compost was drawn from the salt marshes, when ditching the same; the other part was from the barn yard.

A writer in the Farmer's Journal, an English agricultural paper, in a communication on the subject of Mangel Wurtzel, dated Chelmsford, Essex, Nov. 22, 1824, observes, that "whenever the land is too heavy either to permit the turnip to flourish, or to be carted off when produced, or to bear the tread of cattle, there this root delights, and may with advantage be cultivated. The benefit which might result to farms, entirely composed of good heavy land, by the cultivation of this root, is obvious to every one who has made the trial." Another English writer says these roots are best cultivated on strong land, or that in which "the surface soil is loamy, and from four to twelve inches deep, upon a bed of strong clay, mixed with gravel."

Agriculturists have not agreed whether it is most expedient to plant the seed of this root on ridges or on a level. Col. Powel condemns planting on ridges in this country, as a practice not adapted to our soil and climate, in which vegetables are very liable to suffer by drought. He says, "among the various practices into which we have been seduced by the plausible theories of the advocates of European husbandry, there is none which appears to me more absurd than that which has led us to drill or dibble our crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain—the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought. I am inclined to think that there is no crop cultivated in this State, which ought not to be put on a flat surface."—In the northern parts of the United States, ridge planting is generally adopted. Perhaps the nature of the soil should decide the question. If dry, level planting—if wet, ridge planting should be adopted. Furrows are drawn from two to three feet apart. Mr Prince's (of Roxbury) practice is 27 inches—Col. Powel's, 24 inches. The manure (which for this, as well as all other tap rooted plants, should be fine and well rotted dung, or a good rich compost) should then be put into the furrows, and covered with the plough. A harrow is then drawn lengthwise of the ridges to smooth the land; and it is well to pass a light roller along the ridges, before the seed is sown. The seed should then be set in the rows. It may be either dibbled or set with the finger, or put in by Col. Powel's method, which is as follows. "The holes for the seed were made by a wheel containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches; the rows were made two feet asunder; two capsules were dropped in each hole; the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth and leaving a slight rut, for the retention of moisture."—Most American cultivators place the seeds about three inches apart in the rows, and English farmers from four to six inches. It is recommended not to set the seeds more than one inch deep, lest they either remain long without coming up or rot in the ground without germinating. The quantity of seed, according to English writers, is four pounds to an acre. Mr David Little in obtaining one of his premium crops sowed four pounds, but observed that he thought half that quantity would have been sufficient.

We have heard complaints from American farmers that the seed of this root is slow and uncertain in coming up. Perhaps they may have made use of old seed, not of the growth of the preceding year, or the seed, or the soil, or both, may have been too dry. A writer in the English Farmer's Journal, of Nov. 29, 1824, says, "I have of late years steeped my seed for at least forty-eight hours. I made an experiment with twenty sound seeds not steeped, twenty steeped twenty-four hours, and the same number steeped forty-eight hours; every seed of the latter produced plants, which came up two or three days sooner than either of the others, and some of those not steeped did not come up at all." Mr Cobbett, in treating of the culture of the common garden beet, [American Gardener, paragraph 198] directs to soak the seeds four days and nights in rain water before you sow it, and observes that the mangel wurtzel should be cultivated in the same manner. American writers, so far as we have examined, give no directions for soaking the seed, and it is possible that the omission of this part of the process may cause the slowness and uncertainty of vegetation complained of. The capsule or husk, which contains the seeds of this plant, is dry, and it requires a long time for the moisture which it may derive from the ground to penetrate this integument so as to cause the seed to sprout. Warm water for soaking the seed would doubtless be better than cold, and less time would be required to produce the effect desired with warm, than with cold water. The seed may be sown some time in the month of May, earlier or later, according to the state of the soil.

The following is Col. Powel's mode of tilling this plant. "A small Cultivator, which I had contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the weeds appeared; a three inch triangular hoe removed the alternate plants, leaving the others at distances, varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. My cultivator, by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds when the plants were so young, that if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances by earth, occasionally falling from its land side. The failure, which attends the cultivation of most crops in drill, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay, frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labour of making clear an acre of ground. The same weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle would remove at the commencement of one week, may, before the end of the next, require the application of an implement drawn by a horse."

It appears that the object of Col. Powel in setting his rows but two feet apart, and leaving them, when properly dressed and thinned out, from eight to twelve inches apart in the rows, was to procure "smaller roots, which might grow so closely, as by their leaves to protect the soil as much as possible from the rays of the sun." If you wish to raise gigantic roots, to astonish your neighbours, or to publish an account of in the newspapers, you will of course cause them to grow at a greater distance from each other.

Much has been written and said on the subject of stripping these plants of their leaves for feeding cows, and other economical purposes.—An English writer observes that "six or more crops of leaves and stocks may be taken off during the growth of the root; women or children can take off the leaves, which is done as follows:—They should place their hands on each side of the root, at the foot stalk of the leaves, leaving about six of the smallest central leaves between the fore finger and thumb of both hands, (the small leaves are to be left on the root to grow to make a fresh top) then spreading the hands flat, with their face downwards, push them both at the same time towards the ground, and thus by one motion will the whole of the top of each root, except the small leaves to be left to form a fresh head, be removed without unsetting the root or its fibres, which would check its growth." Some say that stripping the plant of its leaves is no injury to the root, and others are of opinion that the root is injured by this means. We have doubts whether in field cultivation, it will often be found expedient to expend time and labour in this manner. The trimmings or superfluous plants, however,

should be preserved, as they make excellent food for store swine or milch cows.

Mangel wurtzel, will in many instances, be found profitable for garden cultivation. It may be raised in the same manner with the common beet, except being left a little further apart, as the plants grow larger. The following directions by a writer in the English Farmer's Journal, of Nov. 29, 1824, may furnish some hints to those who wish to make the most of their garden ground.

"As soon as the frost in the spring is gone, the mangel wurtzel seed is sown in a bed wherein late or winter potatoes grew the last year; the seed is sown as thick, or rather thicker than you sow cabbage seed, well raked, and kept entirely free from spring weeds; this bed is to furnish all the plants for the season.

"As soon as the early peas of the dwarf sort are sticked, I have a row of the mangel wurtzel plants (always taking the largest that the bed can supply) placed on each side of the row of peas, about 18 inches from each other, and about three inches from the outside of the sticks. With the *early* cabbage beds the same mode is adopted, except that in those beds the mangel wurtzel plants are placed exactly in the middle, between the rows of cabbage. As soon as the peas are picked, the haulm and sticks are removed and when the *early* cabbages are cut, the stalks are pulled up: then again immediately as any beds of vegetables, such as peas, cabbages, beans, carrots, onions, and potatoes, have their respective sowings finished, I have the alleys between such beds dug a spit deep, and the mangel wurtzel roots planted about 18 inches asunder; and further as the *first* crops of potatoes are dug for daily use, their places are filled every two or three days (according as the space or weather will allow) with the plants. By these means I am enabled to raise between 3 and 4000 roots in a fruit and vegetable garden of about three fourths of an acre, and the largest part of which is now as green as in spring, under this crop of mangel wurtzel."

Some cultivators affirm that it is never worth the trouble to transplant these roots to fill vacancies. "I have seen," says an English writer, "much labour and expense employed in transplanting into vacant spots, when the seed has not been dibbled thick enough, but have never seen the transplanted roots worth half the trouble; the tap root being broken in the drawing, nothing but top and useless rough roots and fangs are produced." It has been remarked by other writers that the most common cause of failure in transplanting this root is the taking of them up when too small, before the plants have obtained strength and size sufficient to bear the operation of transplanting. It is no doubt the best mode, as a general rule, to plant so thick that there may be plants to cut up, and no necessity for transplanting to fill vacancies.

In gathering the roots, care should he taken to cut off the leaves about half an inch above the crown, as they will not keep so well if cut more closely. Mess. Tristram and Henry Little, in their account of the mode of cultivating their premium crop for 1824, say, "As to the best mode of preserving them, we have tried divers ways, by pitting them, by putting them into the barn and covering them with hay, and by putting them into the cellar; the last mode we think the best." Col. Powel observes that one of his crops was "piled in a cellar in rows as wood, and covered with sand."

With regard to the *uses* of this crop, we shall give a few observations from scientific and experienced cultivators. Col. Powel says, "my neat cattle prefer mangel wurtzel to any root which I have offered them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of good milk very great. I selected in November, two heifers of the same breed, and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were tied in adjoining stalls, and have been fed regularly three times a day by the same. One of these had four and an half pecks of mangel wurtzel and four quarts of corn meal daily. The first, which has had mangel wurtzel alone, is in the condition of good beef; the other is not more than what graziers call half fat.

"The application of mangel wurtzel as food for sheep, is not the least important of its uses. Ewes yean usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves and the thrift of their lambs essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think, that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met is to be ascribed to the large stores of roots which they have always at command. It cannot be denied, that Indian meal will of itself, in most cases, produce extraordinary fatness, as well as great size; but I have been led to believe that diseases are early engendered by this species of forcing, which is always expensive, and too often eventually destroys the animal which has been thus reared."

A late writer in the London Farmer's Journal says,—"this root is now generally allowed to stand eminent for the excellence of its fattening qualities. Among our field productions, parsnips and carrots may justly be declared more nutritious; Swedish turnips as holding divided empire with it, while white turnips, cabbages and potatoes, sink into insignificance before it. The taste both of the leaf and root is most grateful to every description of stock: bullocks, sheep, and hogs, instinctively lay hold of them, and when once accustomed to their flavour they reject every other sort of green food if they have the election.

"No edible root has yet been brought into use which has an affinity to the one under consideration, with respect to its imperishable properties. The white turnip is in March entirely divested of its fattening power; the Swede in May becomes shriveled, and is almost refused by cattle; the potatoe after this time entirely sprouts away all its vigour, diminishes in bulk, and dries up; but not so the mangel wurtzel. It is not only ready for use in the autumn, the winter and the spring, but may, if required, be continued with unabated advantage; and in the following autumn it will be found in full possession of its most valuable qualities, undiminished in weight, and abounding in saccharine juices."

National Legislature.

SENATE.—MARCH 4. The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President elect of the United States, addressed the Senate in an appropriate speech.

Several re-elected and new members took the oaths of office.

MARCH 5. Mr Brent, of the department of State, delivered four written messages from the President of the United States, which being of an executive nature, the doors were closed.

MARCH 7. The injunction of secresy having been removed, it appeared that the nomination of Mr Clay to the office of Secretary of State, met with some opposition. The Yeas were 27—Nays 14.

MARCH 8. The Convention lately formed with the Government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade, was discussed and rejected.

The Vice President retired from the Chair of the Senate, and Mr Gaillard was elected *pro tem.*

The following appointments have been made by the President, with advice of the Senate:—Col. HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State; Hon. RICHARD RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War; ALEXANDER EVERETT, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; JOEL R. POINSETT, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico; WILLIAM C. SOMERVILLE, of Maryland, Charge Des Affaires to Sweden.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 108 State Street, up stairs, sign of the Golden Plough

J. R. NEWELL, Proprietor, offers for sale an extensive assortment of Garden and Agricultural Implements, viz.

HOWARD'S Improved Cast and Wrought Iron Patent Ploughs, with cutters and rollers, and an extra wheel between the mould-board and land side, which facilitates the run of the plough, and is considered a great improvement.

TICE & NIXON'S Improved Patent Cast Iron do. with a general assortment of common ploughs.

HOWARD'S Improved Cultivator, an instrument of the first utility for the purpose intended, operating as a Harrow and Scarifier.

BEATSON'S Scarifiers and Cultivators.

BENNETT'S Broad Cast Machine.

JAQUITH'S New Invented Corn Sheller, operating with a perpendicular cylinder and horizontal wheel, and is a most perfect machine for the purpose.

GOODYEAR'S Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks.

BISBEE'S Improved, Warranted, Cast Steel Hoes

MEARS' Improved Patent Ox Yokes, for which a premium was given at the last Cattle Show at Brighton.

WILLIS' Patent Window Blind Springs, which were highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural Implements, and have proved far superiour to any invention of the kind.

Garden Hoes, Rakes, Scythes &c. March 4.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court street, has for sale, an extensive assortment of imported and domestic Garden and Field Seeds, among which are early and late Peas, (various kinds) Beans, RUTA BAGA, MANGEL WURTZEL, Carrot, Beet, Parsley, Lettuce (various kinds) Endive, Celery, Cauliflower, Cabbages (various kinds) Burnet, Chervil, SALSAFIE, or Vegetable Oyster, SCORZENERA, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, winter and summer Savory, Tomatoes, Grass Seeds, viz.—Herds, Foul Meadow, Red Top, Red and White Clover, with over 200 varieties of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS. Garden Tools, viz: Edging Irons, Pruning Saws, Pruning and Budding Knives, Transplanting Trowels, Garden Reels and Lines, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, &c.

Bird Seeds, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, and Flower Pots.

Wanted as above, a few bushels MILLET. 33

CASH will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of the New England Farmer, Vol. iii. No. 31.

WANTED, at this office, a strong, active lad, of about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

Miscellanies.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The poetic communication below was begged from a good friend. If coaxing could avail any thing, we would bait him with toasted flattery, and perhaps induce him to nibble again at the spindle of our mouse-trap.

O well I love thee, native land,
I love thy fair and verdant hills,
I love thy vales which plenty fills,
I love thy mountains rude and steep,
And all the storms that o'er them sweep.
O well I love my native land,—
The land of freedom—yankee land.

O well I love thee, native land,
I love thy waters white with sails,
Thy soil whose harvest never fails,
Thy towns and villages and farms,
And cities far from foreign arms.
O well I love my native land—
The land of freedom—yankee land.

O well I love thee, native land—
I love thy halls where science dwells,
Thy shrines where holy music swells,
Thy schools—the birth-right of the free,
The bulwark of their liberty.
O well I love my native land—
The land of freedom—yankee land.

O well I love thee, native land—
I love thy shrewd and hardy sons,
For they are brave and noble ones;—
And in their bosoms glow those fires,
That warm'd of old their pilgrim sires.
O well I love my native land—
The land of freedom—yankee land.

O well I love thee, native land—
I love thy daughters:—they are fair,
And gentle as their mothers were;
And worthy are they too to be
The wives and mothers of the free.
O well I love my native land—
The land of freedom—yankee land.

O well I love thee, native land—
I love thy banner—it shall wave
Forever o'er the free and brave,
And aye our battle-song shall be,
And aye the song of victory.
O well we love our native land—
The land of freedom—yankee land. T.

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

Health—Another word for temperance and exercise.

Hero—A wholesale man-butcher.

Holidays—The elysium of our boyhood! perhaps the only one of our life. Of this truth Anaxagoras seems to have been aware. Being asked by the people of Lampacus before his death whether he wished any thing to be done in commemoration of him, "Yes," he replied, "let the boys be allowed to play on the anniversary of my death."

Hope—A compensation for the realities of life, mostly enjoyed by those who have the least to lose, since they are generally rendered much happier by expectation than they would be by possession.

Hypochondria—The imaginary malady with which those are taxed who have no real one.

Jealousy—Tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

Learning—Too often a knowledge of words and an ignorance of things; a mere act of memory which may be exercised without common sense.

Loan—A means of robbing our successors, for the purpose of destroying our contemporaries.

Logic—Substituting sound for sense, and perverting reason by reasoning.

Lover—One who in his desire to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

Marriage—Taking a yoke-fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways.

Melancholy—Ingratitude to Heaven.

Nonsense—Generally applied to any sense that happens to differ from our own.

Honest Poverty.—In the Report of the House of Commons on Mendicity, Mr John Doughty, a gentleman much in the habit of visiting the habitations of the needy, was asked—"in your opinion, do many worthy, honest, industrious persons have recourse to begging, or does this class of society consist chiefly of the idle and profligate?" Answer. "The instances in which worthy, honest, industrious persons have recourse to begging are extremely rare. They will in general rather starve than beg. A person of veracity, who sometime ago visited one thousand five hundred poor families in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, affirms, that out of full three hundred cases of *abject poverty and destitution*, not a dozen had been found to have had recourse to begging. As a general fact, the decent poor will struggle to the uttermost and even perish, rather than turn beggars.

What an admirable foundation of virtue must be laid in those minds, which thus endure even the horrors of death, approaching with all the torments of hunger and cold, rather than seek to relieve themselves by courses reputed disgraceful! How truly has the poet said,

An honest man is still an unmov'd rock,
Wash'd whiter, but not shaken with the shock;
Whose heart conceives no sinister device,
Fearless he plays with flames, and treads on ice.

Different Colours of Mourning.—In Europe, *black* is generally used, because it represents darkness, which death is like unto, as it is a privation of life. In China, *white* is used, because they hope that the dead are in Heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt, *yellow* is used, because it represents the decaying of trees and flowers, which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, *brown* is used, because it denotes the colour of the earth from whence we come, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey, *blue* is used, because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts, *purple* and *violet*, because, being a mixture of black and blue, it represents, as it were, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other.

Dr. Franklin's Views of War.—We make daily great improvements in *natural*—there is one I wish to see in *moral* philosophy: the discovery of a plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats. When will human reason be sufficiently improved to see the advantage of this? When will men be convinced that even successful wars at length become misfortunes to those who unjustly commenced them, and who triumphed blindly in their success, not seeing all its consequences? Your great comfort and mine in this war, is, that we honestly and faithfully did every thing in our power to prevent it."—*Letter to Dr. Price, Feb.* 1780.

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1822, from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1825,

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. The money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry and action excel those of every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, fast and high formed Trotter, OLD BELLFOUNDER, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, *Sixteen Miles* in one hour, and though she broke fifteen times into a gallop, *and as often turned round*, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *Twenty eight miles* in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted *Two miles* in six minutes, and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas, to trot *Nine miles* in thirty minutes, and he won easily by thirty two seconds. His owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him *Seventeen miles and a half* in one hour, *but it was not accepted*. He has since never been saddled or matched.

OLD BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to the public by the subscriber, as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America, and will stand, during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

BELLFOUNDER's foals thus far have proved fully satisfactory, showing extraordinary action.

SAMUEL JAQUES, JR.

Charlestown, Mass. March 11, 1825.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden, near New York, offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, in the selection of which are about 50,000 Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. of the largest sizes, suitable for transplanting, all of which are in the most vigorous and healthy state. From the long continuance of this establishment, the Proprietor has the advantage of possessing *bearing trees* of nearly all the kinds, and those offered for sale are engrafted from *fruit bearing trees*, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their *genuine* character. The collections of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, including above 300 kinds of Roses,—also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, &c. are so well known for their extent, that any remarks would be unnecessary, farther than to refer to the Catalogues, which may be obtained *gratis* from Mr JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, Boston; and orders through him will receive the most prompt and attentive execution.

FARM FOR SALE, in Cambridge—For sale, a farm about 4 miles from the city, consisting of 35 acres of as good land as any in the county of Middlesex. It is under good improvement, and may be made at small expense to cut from 60 to 70 tons of English hay; has from 3, to 400 Fruit Trees, 10 acres of Meadow land, about a quarter of a mile from the farm. On said farm are 2 dwelling houses, barn, corn-barn, chaise-house, pigery, &c. Said farm is on the main road to Lexington and Concord, and one or two stages pass daily. The farm, cattle, and farming utensils will be sold at a bargain. A small part of the purchase money will be required, and the residue may lie 5 or 10 years.

Inquire of Chandler Robbins, real estate broker, Exchange Street, or at this office. tA1 Jan. 28

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